First Evening Edition.

PRIDAY APTERNOON 2 O'CLOCK

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC. LORD JOHN RUSSELL HAS RESIGNED.

CHANGE IN THE BRITISH MINISTRY

Reported Battle Before Sevastopol.

RUSSIAMS VICTORIOUS.

PROSPECT OF PEACE DUBIOUS.

40,000 Russians, with 80 Guns, at Perekop.

CONSOLS, 91 TO 91 1-8.

The United States Mail steamer Atlantic, which left Liverpeol at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, the 27th January, arrived at this port this morning. The Attantic arrived out at 5 o'clock on the morn

ing of Monday, the 22d.

The steamship Great Britain arrived at Liverpool on the 24th, with dates from Australia to Oct. 26, and

in specie £350,000 sterling.

Almost the only intelligence of interest brought by this arrival is to be found in the proceedings of the British Parliament, in which the conduct of the war is discussed in a snirit very much the reverse of faverable to the Government. Lord John Russell has resigned, and other changes, amounting to a total break-up of the Ministry, are talked of.

From the cent of war we have nothing new. The Vienna Conference will not meet until the middle of February.

Most of the nations of Europe are placing their ar-

mies on a war footing. Opinion changes several times a day as to the prospects of an early peace. As hopes of a speedy settlement recede, fears of an ex-tension of the area of hostilities increase; and in Paris it is common remark that spring will see a Freach

are y marching on the Rhine.

Millers & Thompson, of Liverpool, have suspended payment in £60,000, chiefly owing to losses in in circulation on Liverpool 'Change, to the effect that number of other heavy failures are imminent. £130,000. Turriff & Sharp, iron dealers, New-Cum-nock, Scotland, have also suspended for a large

Liverpool Cetton market, owing to the duliness in Manchester, tightness of money, and unsettled state of political affairs was very heavy, at last quotations; sales, for the week, 37 470 bales. The Corn market, which opened the week with spirit, fell off, and closed quietly at about last week's quotations. Consols, 91

THE WAR.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE OF SEVASTOPOL Nothing new nor important has occurred since previous accounts. The following are the latest dis-

To JASUARY 13.—A dispatch from Admiral Bruat, of date January 13, thus reports progress:

"The cold has been pretty sharp the last few days. Since yesterday, the weather is midder, and the snow has thawed, though the wind is still from the north. In the night between the 7th and 8th, the Russians made a sortie against the parallel which is in advance of tattery No 19. Our refeiers waited until they were within point-blank distance, and then vi grounly repuired them. They left many killed upon the ground.
"In the night between the 11th and 19th, 150 Pro-

in the night between the 11th and 12th; 150 Russians attacked our lines Driven back, after a hand-to-bard fight of some minutes, they left in our works seven killed and two prinoners wounded. Our loss Was five weunced."

January 14.—Considerable recoforcements have

recently reached the Allies. Liprandi has again ad-

vanced his outposts to the Tohernsya. 40,000 Rus-cians with 80 gues are said to be at Perekop.

JANUARY 12.—Letters of this date from the Crimea, state that the Flagstaff Battery had been mised by the French, who only a favorable opportunity to blow

it up. Sickness was on the increase in the camps.

Another dispatch which arrived at Marseilles, Jan 22, stated that the allies had not undertaken anything new in the Crimea, as they were waiting until the Turkish army had all assembled at Eupatoria. No seiged had repaired and reoccupied the Quarantine Gen Brown was about to resume his command

Gen. Menchikoff is reported to have said: "Our " troops may rest; Generals January, February, and March will fight our battles far better than we can." Mercantile letters from St. Petersburg are to the

18th January. Their tone continues pacific.

An hospital is about to be established by the Allies for 2,000 men at Smyrna, and an establishment for

According to Russian reports, of the 13th from Sevastopol, many men of the Allice desert and join the

The Duke of Cambridge, like Prince Napoleon has left the army on the plea of ill health. Both these sciens of royalty are at Malta, on the way to their re-

RUSSIAN RE-ENFORCEMENTS FOR THE

A letter from Odessa, of the 9th, in the Osl Deutsche Post, raye: "I am able to inform you positively that "the Russians have taken all the necessary measures "for sesuming the offensive in the Crimes, and you "may shortly expect to hear of their moving for-"ward, as they have received the necessary reduforcements.

The Wanderer, of Vienna, of the 20th, says that the exertions made to send large bodies of troops to the Crimes from the Danube are incessant. Prince Gerchakoff, on the 5th, ordered Gen. Luders to make a givereion into the Dobrodja, in order to prevent, if possible, the Turks from leaving Varna for the Crimea (This order led to the movement of Gen. Pan-leff on the 5th and 5th) Large bodies of Russian troops have been ordered to concentrate themselve at Perekop, so as to af erward advance on Eupstoris, and attack the place by assault, if necessary.

REPORTED BATTLE.

It was reported at Vienna on the 25th that a battle had been fought before Sevastopol, in which the Russians were victorious, but direct authentic advices from Balaklava, received the previous day, said that nothing new had occurred.

would begin operations on the 18th January, by advancis g under cover of the artillery of the floots along the ceast toward the Alma and the Belock. The la et the Turkish convoys sailed from Varna on the 14th

A letter from Kamiesch, of January 8, says: "The "batteries of mortars of the French army cause con-"siderable anney ance to the Russians, who retrested

"in great numbers toward Simpheropol."

voder date of January 11, a Constantinople letter
mertions that the French 80-gun ship Heeri IV.,
which ran ashere on the 14th of November, has been tursed into a fort, and is of much u e to the allies. These are 100 men on board, with guns, and the de-Suse they can make is so formidable that the Rus-

sians dare not approach the town on that side. The Ressian cavalry, however, about 6,000 strong, form a corden around Espatoria, and effectually prevent the town from being previsioned from the interior. This course of supply having been stopped, everything is now brought by sea.

So extraordinary is the want of arrangement in the distribution of requisites for the British, that Lord Reglan has been compelled to borrow 19,000 great-ceats from Gen Canrobert. And in great haste, the other day two spents of the British Commissariat come to Balaklava, and taking the first ship they could find—which chanced to be one that had Isin at anchor for a considerable time, with a cargo from England on board, there being no one authorized to receive it—they set out for Constantinople. On the way, they happened to mention to the captain of the ship that their urgent mission was to buy shoes for the troops, who were in a wretched condition for want. The captain, in reply, gave them the agreesble information that his ship had several thousand cases of shoes on board for those very troops, but that there was no "proper officer" to receive them-consequently they could not be landed!

MENCHIKOFF'S LATEST.

JANUARY 17.—The following dispatch is published from St Petersburg, 25th Jan , having been received

from St. Petersburg, 25th Jan, having been received from Prince Menshikoff, under date Jan. 17.

"The siege operations do not advance. Two successful night sorties were made on the 13th and 15th Jahuary. We took 14 English and 9 French prisoners. The Allies lost a considerable number in killed. Arab deserters say that the Turks are treated with very little consideration by the Allies, who employ them to carry projectiles, provisions, and other loads from Balaklava."

THE DANUBE.

The Paris Patric says that the recent passage of the Danube by the Russians has given rise to a demand for explanations from Prince Gortchakoff on the part of Austria, and that at the same time order have been sent to Count Coronini to prevent the Russians from recommencing a campaign on the Dan-

BLACK SEA.

According to advices from Bucharest, of the 24th the admirals have declared all the perts of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof in a state of strict blockade, and have captured or laid an embargo on several ship laden with provisions and ammunition for the Russians. The serew-steamer Black Ses, with the submarine telegraphic cable to connect Varna with Balaklava, bas put back, damaged, to Harwich.

ASIA.

A letter dated Kars, Dec. 28, stares that the appointment of Ismael Pasha to command the army of Anatolia had produced the best effect on the troops. Kars and the environs were fortified. The Turks had opened a communication with Schmayl whose force Prince Beratyneki, a Pole, Lieutenant in the Russian Guard had deserted to the Turks.

There is, once more, a rumor that the Turkish Goverament is in possession of authentic intelligence of the death of Schmayl.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCES.

The Conferences are not expected to meet, for business, before the middle of February. The 6th has been mentioned as a probable day. Various rumors are affoat to the effect that France and England will send special Commissioners to treat, and that other changes will be made in the manner of conducting the negotiations. We attach little or no weight to these suppositions.

THE RUSSIAN INTERPRETATION OF THE FOUR POINTS.

The Augsburg Gazette of the 22d January, pub

likes the following as the basis of the interpretation of the four guarantees as drawn up by Prince Gorchakoff, sent by him, before the conference of the 7th January, to St Petersburg, and the acceptance of which by the Emperor Nicholas, was telegraphed to Vienna. On this hasis the conference of the 7th of Vienna. On this basis the conference of the 7th of January was held, at which a closer agreement (westere Verstadigung) between the envoys was tempted. This is the draft of Prince Gorchakoff which had previously received the preliminary ap-proval of the Austrian and Prussian Cabinets. It is

proval of the Austrian and Prussan Caothees. It is as follows:

I. Abolition of the exclusive Protectorate of Russia in Moldavia and Wallachia, the privileges of those Provinces recognized by the Sultan being placed under the guarantees of the Five Powers.

II. Free navigation of the Danube, according to the principled by the Acts of the Congress of Vienna, in the Article on Fiuvial Communication. Control of a mixed Commission, which would be invested with the necessars powers to destroy the obstacles existing at its mouths, or which might, at a later period be formed there.

III. Revision of the treaty of 13th of July, 1841, to attach more completely the existence of the Ottoman Empire to the balance of Europe. I do not refuse to come to an understanding, us formal conference for prace, oh the mean which the three Courts may propose to put an end to what they gall the preponderance of Kussia in the Back Sea, on condition that in the choice of those means, there be not one of a nature to mirringe

of those means, there be not one of a nature to infringe upon its rights of sovereignty of my august Master on the own territory (chez lui-)

IV. A collective guarantee of the Five Powers (substituted for the exclusive patronage possessed hitherto by some of them) for the conservation and observance of the religious privileges of the different Christian communities without distinction of form of worship, on condition that the realization of the solemn promises made in the face of the world by the great Christian Powers, shall be a serious and conscinctious work, and that the protection promised shall be efficacious, and not a vain word.

The Augsburg Gazette publishes the above in French, with the passages in italies, as marked.

POSITION OF PRUSSSA.

The Paris Constitutionnel publishes news from Ber-lin-but without guaranteeing its authenticity—that the Allies have dacided not to allow Prussia to participate in the Vienna Conference, except on the fol-

I That Prussia accedes to the treaty of Dec. 2.
II. That she does not oppose the II. That she does not oppose the demand made by Apstria for the mobilization of the federal contin-

III. That she herself shall mobolize a force of

On the other hand, Prussia claims a right to participate in the Conferences, in her capacity of a great European power, and because she was a contracting party to the treaties which are under revision. Prus seia has therefore sent a protest to the Cebinets of Vienna. Paris and London, against the validity of any resolutions that are passed without her participation in the Conference.

THE SARDINIAN ALLIANCE.

The force of Piedmontese placed at the disposal of the Allies numbers 20,000, complete in all arms. Two English and two French staff officers have gone from the Crimes to Turin, to make the necessary arrange ments with Gen. La Marmors, the Piedmontese Com

THE BAVARIAN ARMY.

The Bavarian Minister of State has presented a bill to the Chambers asking for a credit of fifteen millions of florins to place the Bavarian army on a war

THE SWISS AUXILIARIES.

Britain makes but slow progress in enrolling Swiss. The French foreign legion is to be increased by two Swiss brigades, under Swiss officers, whe will take rank in the French army.

THE ARMY OF SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, Jan 23 -Orders have been given to place the entire Swedish army on a war-footing with the atmost dispatch.

ARMY OF THE GERMANIC FEDERATION. Austria demands that the Prussian army and the army of the Germanic Federation shall be imme-

diately placed on a war-footing. An early reply is pressed fyr. The Independence Beige says that Prus. sia will submit if ourvoted in the Diet.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT-BREAK-UP OF THE MINISTRY-RESIGNATION OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL-OFFICIAL STATEMEN OF THE PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS. Both Houses of Parliament reassembled on Tees lay evening, the 23d, after the adjournment.

In the House of Lords, the sitting was occupied with a discussion on the subject of issuing medals to the army in the Crimes. The points at issue were whether rewards should be issued to the whole army or only to those who have distinguished themselves

In the House of Commons, Mr. Layard questioned the President of the Council "whether he had any objection to lay on the table of the House the correspondence that had taken place with foreign powers with regard to the treaty of 2d of December. "1854, and especially any document communicate "to the Bussian Government concerning the interpre-"tation put by the British and French Governments on the Four Points-not for negotiation, but for ac

orrespondence could be laid on the table. He would however, state, generally, what had occurred with respect to the Four Points. In this state the question stands at present, namely: At the end of November the Russian Government, through their Minister at Vienna, declared their acceptance of what are called the Four Points. On the 2d of December a treaty was signed by France, England and Austria, and on the 28th of December a meeting was held by the Ministers of France, England and Austria, at Vienna, with Prince Gorchakoff, the Minister of Russia. At that meeting the French Minister read, on the part of his own Govment and of the Governments of England and Aus-tria, the interpretation which those three powers put on the Four Points, and which should be considered as the basis of negotiation. I will mention only (said Lord J. Russell) that with respect to the third point, it was proposed in that interpretation to put an end to the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea. Prince the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea. Prince Gorchakoff stated that he would not agree to the pro posed interpretation of the Four Points, but that he would request further instructions from his Govern-ment. Yen days afterward he informed Count Buol that he had received those instructions, and on the 7th or 8th of January another meeting was held at the office of the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and at that meeting Prince Gortschakoff read a memorandum, which he said he had received, and which con tained the views of his Government. It was replied by Count Buol, Lord Westmoreland, and Baron de Bourqueney, that they had no authority to receive any such memorandum, and that they must require, as the basis of negotiations, the consent of the Rus-sian Plenipotentiary, to the interpretation of which he had already received information. The Russian Plenipotentiary, as Lord Westmoreland states in his dispatch, then withdrew the memorandum he had read, and declared the acceptance on the part of his Government, of the communicated interpretation as the basis of negotiations. My honorable friend (said Russell) will understand that the Russian Government, in accepting that interpretation as the basis of negotiations, of course reserve to themselves the power, when the basis is laid down in articles, to make any objection which they may may think fit. The Brisish Government de-

upon the basis mentioned, but no powers are given to the British Minister to negotiate. [Hear, hear] Sir H. Willoughby inquired whether there we be any objection to the protocol of the 28th December.

Mr. Layard also wished to know whether the House should understand whether negotiations were actually going on, or were suspended a present? Mr. Bright asked, would, when a distinct proposi-

clared that they were ready to enter into negotiations

tion had been accepted, instructions for the prosecu-tion of negotiations be sent out? Lord John Russell had already stated that the British Government had expressed their willingness to negotiate on the Four Points, but they could not

THE VOTE OF THANKS TO THE ARMY. The Lord Chancellor submitted to the House of Lords letters from Marshal Ragian and Gen. Conrobert, and which were entered on the journals of Par-

THE CANADIAN VOTE OF TWENTY

THOUSAND POUNDS.

Sir George Grey took occasion to lay on the table of the House numerous addresses and resolutions parsed by public bedies in various British Calonies,

in reference to the war:

In all the addresses, he said, the House would be gratified to find an expression of feeling of the most devoted loyalty and attachment. Some of the addresses contained more substantial proofs of that attachment, by great liberality in contributing to the water of the miderate and substantial proofs of the miderate of the miderate and substantial proofs of the miderate dre-ses contained more substantial proofs of that attachment, by great liberality in contributing to the wants of the widows and orphans left destitute by the wart. Among these acdit-sees is a joint address from the Council and Legislative Assembly of Canada, teneering their congratulations on the succeases which have attended the army in the Fast, and appressing their readiness to contribute to their relief of the widows and children of the allied armies of Fisnce and Eugland, who have fallen during the war. (Cheers] He (Sir George Gray) had the astisfaction to state that this address was intrusted to Lord Elgin, who brought it from Canada, and it had constituted one of the last acts of his government. He (Gray) had since received from Sir Edmund Head, the present Governor General of Canada, two drafts of £10,000 each, being the sum of £20,000 appropriated by the Legislature of Canada for that purpose. (Cheers] He took the occasion to state that the Clergy Reserves bill and Seigneur Tenares bill had passed into law, and copies thereof would, ere long, be laid on the tables of Parliament."

Mr. Adderley asked whether the thanks of Parliament would be voted to the Canadians!

Sir George Grey replied that the addresses being to the Queen, had been acknowledged by her Majesty. With respect to the action of Parliament, he would revert to it on a future opportunity.

IMPEACHMENT OF THE MINISTRY. Lord Lyndhurs has given notice that on Friday, the 2d of February, he would move the following

That in the opinion of this House, the expe "That in the opinion of this House, the expedition to the Crimea was undertaken by her Majesty's Government with very inadequate means, and without due caution of eafficient inquiry into the nature and catent of the resistance to be expected from the enemy; and that the neglect and mismanagement of the Government in the conduct of the enterprise have led to the most disastrous results."

RESIGNATION OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL Mr. Hayter rose in the House of Commons (on Mon-

Mr. Hayter rose in the House of Commons (on Monday evening, the 25th) and said:

"I have been requested by the noble lord, the member for the City of London (Lord John Russell) to state that he has considered it consistent with his public duty respectfully to tenzer to her M sjesty his resignation of the effice which he held, which resignation her Majesty has been pleased to accept. [Hear] The roble lord will take an early occasion of stating to the House the grounds upon which he has been induced to come to this resolution."

The Duke of Newcastle made a similar communication to the House of Lords. Under these circumstances.

eation to the House of Lords. Under these circum Windser to consult with the Queen-both Houses adourned until next even az.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S EXPLANATIONS Lord John Russell made his explanations, on Fri day evening, the 26th, in the House of Commons, of the grounds that induced him to resign office.

VARIOUS.

The British 22d, 23th, 26th, and 38th infantry, at present in India are ordered to the Crimea, and it is expected that the 14th light dragoors and the 80th and 63d infantry will follow; their place in India will be filled by somew levy of irregular cavalry. The

10th European hurrars are already on the way from Bombey. Gen. Sir De Leoy Evere, on his arrival at Polke-stene, was presented by the inhabitants with a sword worth 150 gainess.

FRANCE

REMARKABLE SUCCESS OF THE LOAN. The Monitour has several congratulatory acticles on the remarkable success of the loan. Not less than 1,760,000,000 francs—if we may believe the state-ments—have been place at the disposal of the Gov-ernment, which asked no more than 500,000,000; and the number of subscribers is 177,000, a large portion whom are for sums under or not over 500 france.
Generals Pelissier Rivet and Devilliers have left

Generals Pelissier Rivet and Devillers have left for the Crimea.

The Moniteur publishes the bill adopted by the Legislative Corps, calling out 140,000 men of the class of 1854.

Symbolical of the present good understanding that at present exists between France and Austria, Count Buol has received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, and M. Drouin de L'huys has been decorated with the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen of Austria.

Austria.

Prince Napoleon left Constantinople on the 12th
Prince Napoleon left Constantinople on the 12th
Prince Napoleon left Constantinople on the 12th
son assigned for his leaving the army, he will probably stay some time at Malta.

SPAIN.

WANT OF CONFIDENCE.

On the 19th of January a motion of want of confi dence in the Ministry was brought forward in the Cortes, and, after some discussion, was rejected by 138 votes against 69.

Accounts from various parts of Spain give indica tions of an approaching Carlist insurrection. Reports are spread that Cabrera has entered Spain, but they are, as yet, doubtful.
Schor Sevillano, Minister of Finance, has resign

and is succeeded by M. Madoz.

BELGIUM.

The "Theater de la Monnaie," at Brussels, has been

AUSTRIA.

Activity continues to be exhibited in the war de-

partment.

Baron Baumgartner has resigned the Ministry of Finance and Commerce. He will be succeeded by Baron Bruck, who, in turn, will be succeeded as Minister at Constantinople by Baron Koller.

SARDINIA.

Queen Marie Adelaide, wife of the King of Sardinia, diad at Turin of puerperal fever, on the evening of the 20th, in the 33d year of her age. She was the daughter of Archduke Rainier, of Austria. The Queen Dowager died but a few days previously.

CHINA.

REVOLUTION STILL PROGRESSING-QUES-TION OF THE TEA DUPLES SETTLED.

Telegraphic accounts from China, of date December 12, mention a slight rise in the rate of exchange, tending to increase the shipments of silver from Great Britain. The export of tea to date was 44,000,000

up one third.

The letters by the steamship Great Britain, from Australia, are four weeks older than those due by the overland mail. Commercial letters were more favorable then expected, although there was some disappointment at the small amount of reinitances.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

American Securities.		
Only a moderate business is reported, at the follo	wing :	mote-
store se sives by Rell Son & Cu:		
Il States i per Cent. Bonds	98	90
I seates & per Cout Bonds	106	106
U. States 6 per Cent. Inscribed Stock 1867-8	104	196
Permanius in firer Cents	75	77
Permaylyania Sper Cont Bonds	80	2.5
Massachusetta 5 per Cept. Sterling Bonds 366	101	103
Maryland 5 per Cent. Sterling Bonds	89	91
Alabama 5 per Cent Bonds	82	-
Auchama 5 per Cent Sterling Bonds 1858-3-60	83	-
Virginia 6 per Cent. Bends	34	- 86
Virginia 5 per Cept St. Bones	81	85
Kenineks 6 per Cepts	89	89
Montreal City f per Cents	83 78	-
New Orleans City 6 per Cent Bonds	78	85
New Orleans 6 per Cent. Bouds	-	78
Great Western, of Ill 10 per dent. let Mort. 1868	61	62
Pennavivania Central R. R. 6 per Cents [180	86	87
New York & Erie 7 per Cont lat Mart 1868-1869	100	161
New-Yrot & Erie 7 per Cent. 2d Mort. Conv. 1859	84	84
New-York & Ene 7 per Cent. 3d Mart	75	77
N. lodiana 7 per Cent. 1st Mort., Goehen Br 1868	75	-
Terre Haute and Alton 7 per Cent. 1st Mort 1867	16	-

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.

Affinite | Livearoot, Friday, Jan 25th, 1835, te improved tone in the Coax Trade, noticed in our last uiar, continued until Treaday's market, at which a limited area tending advance on Flour, Wheat and

business resulted, at a trifling advance on Flour, Wheat and Indian Corn.

Since them, the market has been very dall, and to day, the improvement of Taesday was entirely lost, and one quotastans are so on Friday last; in impossible, however, to move even as moderate questry at them. Philadelphia and Sellmann and Mallamer at the sellmann of the sellmann and the

quires 10 000 tierces.

In Bacon there is not much activity.

Land is a shade firmer; sales reach about 500 tuns, on the spet and to arrive, at 4 (25) P cent, and not salable.

QUERCITAGE BARK is scarce, and 10/ is made for Philadelphia in retain.

Commons RESIN-Slow sale, vt 5/3 and likely to be lower then supplies thousen to be on the way arrive. COTTON, early in the week, was active, but since Tu-sday the almose in Banchester, tightness of money, and ansettled state pointed affair have caused an entire change is feeling, and he market closes very cull at lest quotations. Sales this week /40 bales, of which 29/16 were American.

THE WEATHER.

The weather has moderated somewhat in severity. and a slight flurry of snow has just commenced failing, but, judging from appearances, we may expect a

The ice that had drifted on to the shores of New-Jersey and Staten Island, and shoked up the Bay, has broken up this morning, and come up with the flood-tide into the East River.

Large fields and drifts of snow-covered ice are now

so jammed into the East River as to greatly impede the ferry-bosts, and the navigation of other ver has been stopped entirely.

MARINE AFFAIRS. Loss of a VESSEL -The Southerner, an old tab

of a steamer, registered as the Isthmus, has been lost at last, below Cape Flattery, in Oregon. No lives LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS - Feb. 3 - Before Judge VERDICT AGAILST RAILROAD CO.
Thomas May art. Husson River Railroad Go.
To recover damages for personal injury to plaintiff, and also tripry to his norse and out, by columns with earthtrem at Eleventhes.—siresdy referred to. Vertical for plainill diant and costs, with caura allowance by Court.

Second Thening Edition.



FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 3 O'CLOCK.

-			
	laice at the Stock	L	change Frs. 9.
\$2,00	Kentucky fe	35	Pesa Coal Co opg. tot
7,44	(Vmginta Ge 96)	150	CUED COL CO
5,64	0 do 56	430	40 bitti 34
15,40	0 60	219	40 had 94
1,60	6 Celvorbia 7a 70 914	100	do
4.69	O Indiana State de 134	100	N. Y. Central R. R bs0 M
5,10	Missauti fo		do
- 4	Lething to	100	do
1.00	ber Con has been to	100	Clev. & Teledo R. R. 33 75
			do 74
35.10	0 Erie Bra. et 70. b3 abs 6 d0 b3 s5 0 d0 b50 80 6 c0 b30 fc	64	da
10.00	0 40 bee sol	200	do
10.00	6 40 b30 to-	50	do
10,00	Wed RR 3a M Ra. 74	45	
1,50	d do b60 744	50	Erie Radroad
72,00	o do 590 75	100	do N60 42
3.00	Mich. 20 8 P ct Be. 95	150	do
1,50	Mich. So. Ponds 95		do
	Pat. Bde , 2d leste 99	100	do 48
			da8 48
2.560	1d. Cen. K R. Bde. 744	150	do 63 68
50.00	de b60 75	100	da60 45
			de (il
214			deb60 44
3.60 64	0 111 Cen F L Bes. 71		do
36.60	N V Can R. R. Ba. 871	1 22	40 44
			do
3.00	0 do	300	do
80	0 do SR	100	do 68
7.66	O Indiana DE. Des ou	1800	dob60 44
20 M	erchante' Bank122	100	40 3 48
		100	do 49
5 4	m Escharge Bast Ift	500	Harlem Ratiroad 3 30
10 B	ak of N America 96	50	60
10. Cc	minenta Bant 16	300	00
10	do	100	Reading Raitrosd 76
16 O	nton Co	300	do
Jeo Ce	do 61 2	100	40
100	60	200	4023 Apl 77
550	do a3 24	- 2.5	40
500 510	do	2.0	Hudson R. Railroad 53 38
5.0	dob60 24	100	dabi8 35
50	do (3) 24	360	dab30 3
200	. W	11 .50	do b60 3
	to han Is	A d	do
100	40 (60 17)	10	Michigan Central R. R. 26
100			
110	do	150	Parama Raifrond 91
200	40	10	Parama Raifrond 94
10.01	Ch Cin R R 105	50	N. Indiana Railroad 27
74 0	lens & Chicago R R 92	1	
75 UI	right or can gin to to bell		THE REAL PROPERTY.

STATE OF THE MARKETS TO-DAY. FRIDAY, Feb. 9, 1855-2 P. M.

Asurs are quiet and nominal in value. Cottos. The market is dull and depressed since

the steamer's advices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for the home trade has improved, but for export there is very little doing the better grades have a tendency to advance, while the low descriptions are freely offered. The sales of Western Canal are 3,300 bbls. at \$8 25@\$8 62 for common to good State, and \$8 87 289 25 for mixed to good brands Michigan, Indiana and common to

good Ohio. Canadian Flour is quiet; sales 250 bbls. at \$9, in bond, and \$9 50 @ \$9 871, duty paid. Southern Flour is more active, without change in price; sales 200 bbis. at \$8 87; #\$9 31 for common to good brands Baltimore, Akzandria, &c Rye Flour unaltered. Corn Meal-160 bbls. sold at \$4 50 for Jersey; Brandywine, \$5.

GRAIN-Wheat is dull and nominal, and we have no sales to report. Oats are rather suffer, but with out charge in quotations.

Corn is in good demand for lots to fill vessels, with

one to be had; we have but to note sales of 10,000 bush, white and mixed Southern, to arrive, at \$1 01; on the spot this would command more money.

WHISKY-The market is firmer; a small sale of

Prison at 34c., now held at 35c.
Provisions—Pork is quite firm. Beef is steady at enterday's figures. Lard is steady at 9} 7 100. Butter steady at 22@27c. for State; 15@29c. for Ohio.

Baring Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Totals.....385,700,000 414,800,000 90,300,000 91,900,000 At the Cons market on Monday there was a short supply of Esglinb Whikar—all of which was taken off at an advance of 5/04; \$\phi\$ or un the prices of that day week; of foreign there was a limited sale at aheat a similar arrance. To day, there was hardly anything doing, though prices were not lower. American red Whitar Thas been soud at 73/\$\phi\$ or. American FLOUR, apprior brands would be worth 42/04; \$\phi\$ bbt.

FLOUR, superior brands would be worth at 9 My. American COTTON—The sales of the week amount to 1,800 balos, at previous rates. At hive pool wid. Oricans was quoted yestering 5 8-166, 40 M, with a moderate de-sand. Heart—247 has been paid for 5t. Patersburg Clean. Dattos, &c. 35 bags shellar found buyers from 19 346; for ore livery orange. Catch—36 bags fair Pegus were bought to at 26. Castor Oil—36 cases were taken in from 44 344. For his for fair seconds.

mid, to fair second in declarations for the sale commencing liable quiet. The declarations for the sale commencing lith prox reach to 1: 544 chests.

1809 - A purchase of Rails is reported at \$815/, and 6 mos.;

Bars £7 tree in touch in Wales; Scotch Pigs, 68/.

Bars 17 for a on board in Wales; Scotch Pigs, 88].

Land, without change

Land, More inquiry. Befined Pig. 224 10.

Lissen. Mare inquiry. Befined Pig. 224 10.

Lissen. Mare inquiry. Befined Pig. 224 10.

Lissen. The imports of the week are 3,382 qm., of which

Zho were from the Anov. Business on the spot continues
insued at former prices; in cargoon, to arrive, there has been
more activity, several sales have been effected from the Anov.

Buch See, at preces varying from 64/6 up to 67/, the latter
rate firmly demanded for fine descriptions, at a distance.

Otta-Lineact is readily soid at 36/23/3 on the spot, for
firms mouths, 35/ is now demanded. Rape—Brown very
scare—has feached 59/; Refined is soid at 55/6, for furreard
nonthe sales have been effected at 49/. Fish insactive.

https://db begs lars soid from 19/6 for midding yellow to

let for fair bold grain A cargo of 3,60 bags Arracan, to arrive,
has been taken at 11/6 the market is duil.

In Med. sants nothing doing.

Railyratin a duil; of 5,940 bags put up publicly, only a
very quall postion was soid at 23/0 de5/ for 19/14 contrefraction, ine greater part being bength in at fully these
rates.

Resurves—Listle doing. Oake £24 15/0 £25, on the spot.

rates.

BFELTER—Little doing. Oake £24 15/#£25, on the spot.

FFICES—Gf 3,726 bags Black Pepper, about two-thirds sold

at 44. 544d., for tair quality, the remainder being withdrawn
abore the market value; and of 300 bags white, about half
sold middling to fair diragspere fetching 14/#574d. Nutanags22 packages found toyers, Betavis, from 1/11 for small, oc2/6 for middling bold brown. Fimento—91 bags fair quality sore

particular average 1853-tmponro-1854-1853-srocks-1854-Chiefp'to Eulpe 855 560 0 u 705 140 000 54 64 000 55 500 0000 Great Britain... 759 440 000 962 740 400 150 440 000 255 500 0000

is a good semand for the Coulon-Greef Peat.

Tallow sull; 57/6 on the spet.

Turpervise.—There have, been sales of Rough at 19/6@19/3.

American Spirits have resulted irregular prices, at 30/6@7/;
the letter is the present value.

Russ. No inquiry.

American Stocket—There is more inquiry for Pennsylvania.

State is Massachusetts Storling is, and Virginia Storling is;
but with ut ceding to much business. We quoe Fennsylvania

State is 15, ex div. Railroad Sonda, 50/695; Massachusetts ex [11 20/02, Virginia in, 55; United States in of 1808,
106; Canada is, 102.

Shash-UP on the Millwauree and Mississippi Rail Road.—The passenger train from here to Milwaukee, run into the rear of the freight train going the same way, between Genesee and Waukeeha. The engineer eared himself by jumping off the locometive, slightly spraining his ancle. Two hares were killed, one of them having his head cat squarely off, and his body jerked back ward and longer across the boiler. Two cars were destroyed and the engine semi-what injured.

[Madison Democrat, Jan. 37.

BY TRIBURAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE

SENATE ALBANT, Feb. 9, 1855. Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill to amend the In

Mr. BARNARD gave notice of a bill to abeliah

repital punishment.
The Lemann Slave Case was made the special prider for Tuesday arx1.
Senate acjourned to 7 o'clock Monday afternoon.

ASSEMBLY.

Motion was made to adjourn to Monday; agreed to.

Mr. PETTY laid on the table a resolution to accept
the invitation of the Governors of the Alma-House on
the 17th, and that when the House adjourn on the

oth it be to the following Mone'av.

On motion of Mr. WAIERGURY, a resolution was adopted to inquire into the action of the Hariem Railway Company, charging extra fore on way-passengers.

On motion of Mr. OKEEPE the use of the Astronibly chamber was granted on Friday evening next to Frederick Duglass, to speak on "The Rights of "Man"

"Man Mr STEBBINS called up the motion under debate yesterday, to recommit the Temperance bill, with instructions to report it complete on Monday, and that the final vote be taken on Wednesday.

the final vote be taken on Wednesday.

Motion for the previous question was seconded.

The first part of the resolution referring the bill to be reported complete was agreed to by a vote of 58 to 36; and the latter part, that final vote on the bill be taken on Wednesday next, was adopted—64 to 29.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

TORONTO Introday, Feb. 8, 1855.

The steamer Chief Justice ran aground on her way here from Niagara. Her passengers were lauded safe by means of a rope from the vessel to the shore. Efforts are still making to lighten the ship and get her off.

her off.

Mesers. Henry Bulmer. J. P. Litchfield, M. D. Richards, and Louis Richards have been appointed Judges from Lewer Canada for the miserion of products from Upper Canada for the Paris Exhibition.

Quesso, Thursday, Feb. 9. 1835.

There was considerable rotung at the Municipal election to day, in the St. Peter and Champlain Wards. Manham, a defeated candidate, has entered a protest against the election, on account of threats of violence.

of violence.
Several citizens were cruelly beaten with bludgeons.
The military were called out to restore order and quiet, but they did not act.
Hears, a man who was convicted of taking part in the Gavazzi riots, and who was fined ±25 for doing so, has been elected from the Champlain Ward.

The ice, which for several days, has been packed in and obstructed the Staten Island ferry boots at Staten Island, all cisappeared last night, and the

FROM LAKE SUPERIOR. Correspondence of the Cleveland Plaindeale

SAUT STE MARIE, Mich., Jan. 15, 1885.

Of course there can be but little that is interesting to communicate from this scene of ice and desolation, during dreary winter—more especially so, in view of the speedy completion of our famous Canal, when, it is generally conceeded, the "Soo" will be among the things that "used to was."

In a former communication I stated, on good authority, that our Canal would not be ready for use before the first of June next—its entire completion in embankments, &c., not being aspected tile later day.

I hope to have the pleasure, before many days, of informing your renders that it will be completed at the time anneunced by you, (vir. the opening of nevigation). It has recently been found that the dredge cannot form a channel of the requisite depth at the 'bead," which obstacle, it is expected, can be overcome by a sub marine blasting. If this method should prove unsuccessful, and the coffer dam require to be extended, considerable delay may be caused thereby.

The Strains of Mackinac, being as yet only partly closed by ice, has been a formidable obstacle in the way of fully enjoying our much improved mail facilities of this winter.

The peculiarity of this winter weather here, astonishes the natives, and taxes the memory of the oldert

closed by ice, has been a formidable obstacle in the way of fully enjoying our much improved mail facilities of this winter.

The peculiarity of this winter weather here, astonishes the natives, and taxes the memory of the oldest inhabitant to furnish a precedent. Its severity, commening November 29th, and, with slight intermision, continuing till the 27th ult, was unusually intened; but since the latter date, it has bore a striking likeness to a Southern Ohio winter—consequently our river has only just become permanently closed by les, and there is at this writing a scarcity of snow for good sleighing. For the week ending the 11th inst., our "clearings" were entirely destitute of that article. The scather is now more seasonable.

At the commencement of winter, the small parthreatened to commit its usual ravages among the natives, but by the interposition of Divine Previousnes, but by the interposition of Divine Previousness that the stripping of the changeshiesess of the weather, the general health or our villegs and the surrounding country is amustally good. Although the present is an unasually dall winter at the "Soo," still its inhabitants have abundant cause for gratitude. For white our neighbors of Mackinsac Marquette, and the Bruce Misses ere in want of many of the necessaries of life, we have a plenty and to spare. Flour is selling at the former place at \$15 per barrel. Their supply of that and other articles having been lost by shipwrecks.

Captain Re-be and crew, of the schooner Alex. Sibley—the probable loss of which I siluded to in my last letter—returned a few days since, and report that his vessel was driven ashore, and totally wrecked, in the neighborhood of the Pictured Rocks. The propeller Napoleon probably sate in Portage Lake, and the schooner Swallow, with

the Welland Canal, proves to be the day she foundered on Lake Huron.

Much solicitude is felt here to get tidings from Ontonsgon. The want of powder at the mines in that country would lead to the discharge of many minese; and the scarcity of funds, with the bad repute of mining drafts, it is feared has caused serious disturbances. This protecting of mining drafts, together with the raccalities of Martin, have been severely felt in this serious.

PORT OF NEW-YORK PASSESANY S.

Allen. 40
In the river outward bound, Lurence Morrow, II
St. Pavick, Kiesey, Son-Orione; Anzere, Sonit Yerk, E. Z., Barelsone, As, Rotende, Lout, O. Wind-more, Wison, Son-Onsone, As Rosend and

THE ICE, &c.

Quarantine landing is now free from ice. The revenue-cutter has been got out from the beach, and is now at the Public Store dock.

load of bay thrown overboard. We have had no arrival of mail from above, but la'er verbal accounts report the Swa low frozen in at the scene of her disaster, and that the abovenamed Company has sent teams to Green Bay for subsistence.

The fate of the propeller Bruce Mine has undoubtedly already been published by you. The verbal accounts, as they reached us, of the escape of the crew, are truly thriling. Here is a coincidence connected with her non arrival. The day she was given up for lost at her destination, from a report that she had blown up on Lake Erie, which report was strengthened by misinformation as to the time of her leaving the Welland Canal, proves to be the day she foundered on Lake Huron

region.

The currency in circulation here this winter, is hoppily of a reliable character, being brincipally the issuing of the Canal Company, and of that class of Eastern Banks, that that fellow "Hard Times" is not

MARINE JOURNAL